

# Impaired Driving Inside and Outside the Front Gate



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## Top 10 Leading Causes of Death in the United States for 2001, by Age Group<sup>1</sup>

RANK	Cause and Number of Deaths											Years of Life Lost <sup>1</sup>
	Infants Under 1	Toddlers 1-3	Young Children 4-7	Children 8-15	Youth 16-20	Young Adults 21-24	Other Adults			Elderly 65+	All Ages	
							25-34	35-44	45-64			
1	Perinatal Period 13,734	Congenital Anomalies 496	MV Traffic Crashes 533	MV Traffic Crashes 1,546	MV Traffic Crashes 5,979	MV Traffic Crashes 4,136	MV Traffic Crashes 6,759	Malignant Neoplasms 16,569	Malignant Neoplasms 139,785	Heart Disease 582,730	Heart Disease 700,142	Malignant Neoplasms 23%(8,614,131)
2	Congenital Anomalies 5,513	MV Traffic Crashes 421	Malignant Neoplasms 400	Malignant Neoplasms 829	Homicide 2,414	Homicide 2,738	Homicide 5,204	Heart Disease 13,326	Heart Disease 98,885	Malignant Neoplasms 390,214	Malignant Neoplasms 553,768	Heart Disease 22%(8,110,571)
3	Heart Disease 479	Accidental Drowning 393	Exposure to Smoke/Fire 178	Suicide 447	Suicide 1,879	Suicide 1,924	Suicide 5,070	MV Traffic Crashes 8,891	Stroke 15,518	Stroke 144,486	Stroke 163,538	MV Traffic Crashes 5%(1,700,952)
4	Homicide 332	Homicide 362	Congenital Anomalies 168	Homicide 391	Malignant Neoplasms 814	Accidental Poisoning 771	Malignant Neoplasms 3,994	Suicide 6,635	Diabetes 14,913	Chronic Lwr. Resp. Dis. 106,904	Chronic Lwr. Resp. Dis. 123,013	Stroke 5%(1,687,683)
5	Septicemia 312	Malignant Neoplasms 321	Accidental Drowning 164	Congenital Anomalies 324	Accidental Poisoning 566	Malignant Neoplasms 768	Heart Disease 3,160	HIV 5,867	Chronic Lwr. Resp. Dis. 14,490	Influenza/ Pneumonia 55,518	Diabetes 71,372	Chronic Lwr. Resp. Dis. 4%(1,444,745)
6	Influenza/ Pneumonia 299	Heart Disease 200	Homicide 133	Accidental Drowning 293	Heart Disease 398	Heart Disease 543	Accidental Poisoning 2,507	Accidental Poisoning 5,036	Chronic Liver Disease 13,009	Diabetes 53,707	Influenza/ Pneumonia 62,034	Suicide 3%(1,079,822)
7	MV Traffic Crashes 139	Exposure to Smoke/Fire 170	Heart Disease 82	Heart Disease 273	Accidental Drowning 326	Accidental Drowning 211	HIV 2,101	Homicide 4,268	Suicide 9,259	Alzheimer's 53,245	Alzheimer's 53,852	Perinatal Period 3%(1,070,154)
8	Nephritis/ Nephrosis 133	Septicemia 96	MV NonTraffic Crashes 51	Exposure to Smoke/Fire 140	Congenital Anomalies 244	Congenital Anomalies 206	Stroke 601	Chronic Liver Disease 3,336	MV Traffic Crashes 8,750	Nephritis/ Nephrosis 33,121	MV Traffic Crashes 42,443	Diabetes 3%(1,014,201)
9	Stroke 108	Influenza/ Pneumonia 92	Benign Neoplasms 46	MV NonTraffic Crashes 125	Accidental Falls 114	HIV 167	Diabetes 595	Stroke 2,491	HIV 5,437	Septicemia 25,418	Nephritis/ Nephrosis 39,480	Homicide 3%(924,263)
10	Meningitis 78	Perinatal Period 63	Septicemia 33	Chr. Lwr. Resp. Dis. 102	Acc. Dischg. Of Firearms 114	Accidental Falls 134	Congenital Anomalies 458	Diabetes 1,958	Nephritis/ Nephrosis 5,106	Hypertension Renal Dis. 16,397	Septicemia 32,238	Chronic Liver Disease 2%(623,998)
ALL <sup>3</sup>	27,568	4,288	2,703	6,672	15,851	14,940	41,683	91,674	412,204	1,798,420	2,416,425	All Causes 100%(36,866,317)

<sup>1</sup>When ranked by specific ages, motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for age 2 and every age 4 through 33.

<sup>2</sup>Number of years calculated based on remaining life expectancy at time of death; percents calculated as a proportion of total years of life lost due to all causes of death.

<sup>3</sup>Not a total of top 10 causes of death.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) CDC, Mortality Data 2001

Note: The cause of death classification is based on the National Center for Statistics and Analysis (NCSA) Revised 68 Cause of Death Listing. This listing differs from the one used by the NCHS for its reports on leading causes of death by separating out unintentional injuries into separate causes of death, i.e., motor vehicle traffic crashes, accidental falls, motor vehicle nontraffic crashes, etc.

Accordingly, the rank of some causes of death will differ from those reported by the NCHS. This difference will mostly be observed for minor causes of death in smaller age groupings.

Cause and Number of Deaths					
Children 8-15	Youth 16-20	Young Adults 21-24	Other Adults		
			25-34	35-44	
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Malignant Neoplasms 829	Homicide 2,414	Homicide 2,738	Homicide 5,204	Heart Disease 13,326	
Suicide 447	Suicide 1,879	Suicide 1,924	Suicide 5,070	MV Traffic Crashes 8,891	

# The Challenge

To prevent loss of the equivalent of one battalion each year to preventable traffic crashes. That is 310 service members and employees lost to car crashes alone in 2002, a rise of 30% from the previous year.

[www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/alcohol/july4planner-03/Threat-Military.htm](http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/alcohol/july4planner-03/Threat-Military.htm)

# The DWI Problem

- Alcohol/drug impaired driving happens regularly to a large number of our members/ employees, on-base and in the community.
- Less frequently does this impairment provide necessary mix of circumstances to have adverse outcomes [a.k.a. crash or arrest]. Members' success reinforces this driving behavior.

# The DWI Problem, cont'd

- The impairment impacts the driving event directly, plus family and work situations.
- Ultimately, we see a loss of ability in our members due to impairment, impacting job performance, family relationships, and personal safety.
- While not limited to younger members, these folks comprise the largest number of those involved.

# NHTSA Initiatives:

## HIGH VISIBILITY ENFORCEMENT:

- Annual 16 day emphasis period [Crackdown]
- Sustained enforcement [at least monthly]
- Media attention to the issue
- Community involvement/support
- Annual Seat Belt Mobilization

# NHTSA Initiatives:

## SPECIALIZED DWI:

- Prosecutors
- Courts
- State driver licensing systems
- State crash records systems
- Brief Screening & Intervention
- World Health Day



# NHTSA Initiatives:

## STRONG ALCOHOL BEVERAGE CONTROL [ABC] POLICY & ENFORCEMENT:

- Under 21 drinking laws
- 0.08 BAC per se law
- Open Container law
- Repeat Offender law
- Primary Seat Belt law
- Media Outreach
- Safe Communities

# NHTSA Initiatives:

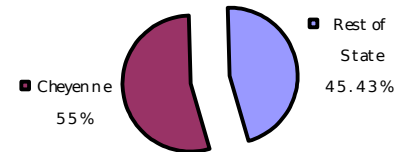
## SANCTION ALTERNATIVES:

- Repeat Offender – get their attention
- Post-conviction treatment diversion –  
a meaningful intervention

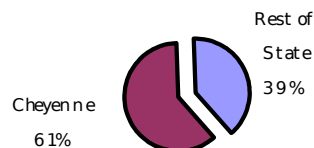
# Wyoming Crash Numbers

1998-2002 State Crash Files			
	Cheyenne	Rest of State	State Total
Military Involved Crashes	704	586	1290
Alcohol Involved Military Crashes	26	19	45
Military Drivers Cited for Drinking	11	7	18

1998-2002 State Crash Files  
Military Involved Crashes



1998-2002 State Crash Files  
Military Drivers Cited for Drinking



1998-2002 State Crash Files  
Alcohol Involved Military Crashes



# STRONG ALCOHOL BEVERAGE CONTROL [ABC] POLICY & ENFORCEMENT:

- Under 21 drinking laws [WY: yes; DOD: yes]
- 0.08 BAC per se law [WY: yes; DOD: IP]
- Open Container law [WY: no; DOD: no]
- Repeat Offender law [WY: no; DOD: yes]
- Primary Seat Belt law [WY: no; DOD: yes]
- Media Outreach [WY: yes; DOD: yes]
- Safe Communities [WY: yes; DOD: IP]
- M/C protective equipment [WY: no; DOD: yes]

# Why work with the community?

- Face the same issues
- Share the same target audience
- Perform the same tasks
- Can use the same tools

# Partnership produces

[WIIFM]

- Learning from each other.
- Shared costs.
- Avoiding duplication.
- Presenting a united front to the entire population.

# Community resources available:

Law enforcement initiatives on  
underage sales and consumption.

Law enforcement emphasis on  
underage drinking and driving.

Media outreach to population.

EUDL grant – WY Department of  
Health, Substance Abuse Division.

Community coalitions.

Communication among the players.

# How to Start Cooperation

“...understanding that military bases do not exist in a vacuum but rather as a part of civilian communities - it becomes apparent that the two parallel structures can build and enhance their cooperation efforts to better serve their total local community and address common concerns.”

**from: “Civilian and Military Law Enforcement Cooperation”**

*By John F. Awtrey, Director, Office of Law Enforcement Policy and Support, Department of Defense, and Jeffery Porter, Office of the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Army, Pentagon, Arlington, Virginia*

[http://policechiefmagazine.org/magazine/index.cfm?id=227&issue\\_id=22661](http://policechiefmagazine.org/magazine/index.cfm?id=227&issue_id=22661)





# Conclusion

This is about meeting DSOC goals to reduce non-combat casualties to 12.5 deaths and 70 injuries per 100,000 personnel per year, preventing 155 traffic deaths per year.

[www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/alcohol/july4planner-03/Threat-Military.htm](http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/alcohol/july4planner-03/Threat-Military.htm)

**Thank you.**